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63フッ素樹脂体への画像形成法

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1. 発明の名称

フッ素側脂体への画像形成法

- 2. 特許請求の範囲
 - 1)フッ素樹脂の熱変形温度以上に加熱したフ ッ 素樹脂体と、活字体等版型のいずれか一方 あるいは両者を加熱した後、両者を合せ加圧 し、フッ素樹脂表面に該版型画像を形成する ことからなるフッ素樹脂体への画像形成法。
 - 2) フッ素樹脂表面に有色微小無機物質を付着 させた後、加圧印字する特許請求の範囲第1 項記載の方法。
 - 5) 活字体等版型表面に有色 微小無機物質を付 **治させた後、加圧印字する特許請求の範囲第** 1 項記載の方法。
 - 4) 有色微小無機物質が、カーボンプラックで ある特許請求の範囲第2、第3項記載の方法。
 - 5)ファ素樹脂体上に分散染料を印刷又はコー トした転写紙を合せて加熱加圧するととによ

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って、フッ素樹脂体を染色した後加圧印字す る 特許 請求の範囲第1項~第4項記載の方法。

- 6) 加熱変形温度が 150°~ 400 ℃範囲である特 許額求の範囲第1~第5項記載の方法。
- 7) 加熱した活字体等版型を転写紙側面から加 圧してフッ素樹脂体に該活字体等版型の画像を 染色してなる特許請求の範囲第6項記載の方 选。
- 8) 加熱染色温度が 180°~ 250 ℃範囲である特 許請求の範囲第7項記収の方法。
- 3. 発明の詳細な説明

本発明はフッ衆樹脂体に画像形成又は染色する 方法に関するものである。更に詳しくは、フッ素 樹脂体と画像形成版型又は両者どちらか一方を熟 変形温度以上に加熱し、加圧によって画像を形成 又は染滑する方法に関するものである。

従来、フッ素樹脂は一般的な強料用及び印刷用 樹脂に対する親和性、接着性が非常に弱いためつ ッ素倒脂体表面に一般の樹脂のように適布、印刷、 接着等による画像形成をすることができず、素材

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本発明は従来法と比較して次のような長所を有する。

- イ) 着色が可能。
- ロ) 括字印字が可能。
- ハ) 加熱、加圧方法であり装置が簡便にして、 画像を作成、染色が可能。
- ニ)切削粉の発生がない。
- ホ) 特殊試薬等の使用がなく無公害性である。

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ッ案樹脂体表面を凹形させて、印字する方法であ る。加圧する圧力は5kg/cd~20kg/cd程度でよ い。圧力の大小は加熱温度と加圧時間によって設 定する。加熱温度が高いときは、圧力は大きくな くとも熱エネルギーで樹脂変形は可能であるが、 温度が低い場合は圧力を大きくしてやる必要があ る。画像杂精する方法は有色無機微粉末による方 法と、分散染料を使用する方法がある。鮮明に着 色印字する為には、有色無機像粉末を使用する方 が良好な潛色効果が得られる。しかし広い面積の ペタ 着色や面状の画像を染着する方法としては分 散染料による染色法がすぐれている。有色無機機 粉末によって着色する場合、面状絵付けを行なり と微度ムラが発生し易く均一に着色することが困 難である。尚、無機微粉末及び分散染料を同時に フッ素樹脂体表面に利用するととは可能である。 例えば、分散染料の熱転写法でベタ染色した表面 に無機散粉末によって、細線の加熱活字を加圧し て凹形成雅色印字する等、染色や多色印字すると とも容易なことである。またカーポン粉末による

へ)作業が簡便であり、経済的である。

上記の様に、本方法は有用な特徴を有している。 以下本方法について詳細に説明する。本方法に使 用するフッ素樹脂体は、一般に次のようなものが ある。例えばポリ四フッ化エチレン、四フッ化エ チレンー六フッ化プロピレン共重合体、四フッ化 エチレンーパーフルオロアルコキシエチレン共重 合体、三ファ化塩化エチレン、四ファ化エチレン ーエチレン共重合体、フッ化ヒニリデンのような ものがある。着色用の無機像粉末としては、例え ばカーポン粉末、銅粉末、プロンス粉、ペンガラ、 酸化クロム等の粉末を使用してフッ素樹脂表面に 雅色印字することができる。 染色用の分散染料は、 アゾ系、アントラキノン系共に染色可能である。 例允は、C.I.Disperse Orange 5、C.I.Disperse Red 1. C.I. Disperse Violet & C.I. Disperse Red 4、 C.I.Disperse Blue 1、等がある。

本発明の画像形成法としては、フッ素樹脂が熱変形しやすい温度である 150 ~ 400 ℃ 程度の範囲内で各樹脂に適した加熱した活字を加圧して、フ

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印字も充分に可能である。

本発明について更に詳細に説明すると、有色無 機像小粉末による着色法はフッ素樹脂体表面に粉 末を付滑させておいた後印字する方法と、括字凸 部に粉末を付贈させておいて樹脂表面に加圧印字 と同時に樹脂に定憲させてしまり方法とある。粉 末は樹脂表面に特別な逸布や厚く均一に付着させ る必要は特になく、粉末が微小粒子であるため樹 脂表面に自然付着する程度で充分に趣度が出る。 特に自然付滑しにくい場合はフッ素樹脂体表面に コロナ放電させて表面に電荷をのせ、静電的に粉 末を吸滑させておく方法も使用できる。フッ素樹 脂は絶縁特性が充分に有る樹脂だからである。又 この粉末は微小であるほど好ましいが粒子径が大 きくなるに従って、静電的な力で前以って付着さ せておく必要性が大きくなる。粒度は特に限定し なくてもよいが 100 Am 以下が好ましい。又有色 無機微小粉末が加わったととによって加熱温度、 圧力、時間等は特に変える必要はない。活字凸部 に粉末を付滑させる勘合も特に接着補助剤などを

便用するより、微小粉末の自然付着を利用する方法が好ましいし又簡便である。

次に分散染料による染色方法はファ素樹脂体に 分散染料を塗布又は印刷した、加圧した紙の 分散染料をでの程度で加熱、加圧して紙の 分散染料をファ素はである。 このを色を更にを うって染色する方で、変色をらられて させる補助として、変色をらられた は、180~250℃)しい。 転写 写 紙 に じめい 加 任をするととり 好まの は に に が か の の 方 法 に に ち の か に と な で な を を に で な な と に で な な と に で な な と に で な な と に で な な と に で な な を に に に に な の 方 法 に に で な を 使 用 す れ 関 値 体 表 面 像 が 転 を や 色 される。

次に本発明の実施例を説明する。 実施例 1.

ポリ四フッ化エチレンの厚さ 1 %の板に約 250 で加熱した括字を圧力10 kg/cml で約 3 秒加圧して

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Orange 5を PVA を結合剤としてコートした転写紙をかさねて 210 ℃、15 kg/cd で30秒加熱、加圧すると樹脂に分散染料が転移して染色することができる。転写染色後、有機溶媒(アセトン、トルエン、トリクレン等)で脱色テ灸トしても濃度は低下せず充分に染色される。同様にして印刷面像のある転写紙で四フッ化エチレンー カフッ化プロピレン共重合体上に転移すれば、染色面像を該樹脂に転写することが可能である。

特 許 出 額 人 凸版印刷株式会社 代表者 澤 村 嘉 一顿点 活字の字形を樹脂表面に凹形に形成する。数字や アルファベットのような簡単な活字から漢字まで 何様に印字可能である。

実施例 2.

例1のポリ四フッ化エチレンの表面にカーボンプラック粉末を表面にまぶした後、裏面をたたいて余分なカーボンプラック粉末を落として、自然付滑した樹脂表面に例1と同様に印字することにより、活字の細部まで黒く明瞭に印字することが出来る。残った非面線部のカーボンブラックは水洗に除去する。印字後の耐摩擦性も良好である。実施例3

例1のポリ四フッ化エチレン樹脂体表面に 270 ℃に加熱し銅粉末を付着させた活字を 6 kg/cd で 約1秒加圧することによって、銅粉末がフッ素樹脂に固着すると何時に印字化される。未定滑銅粉は水洗で容易にむちる。

実施例 4

四フッ化エチレンー六フッ化プロピレン共重合体の厚さ 1 %の板に、分散染料の C.I.Disperse

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JAPANESE / ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF

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SPECIFICATION

1. Title of the Invention

Method for Forming Images on Fluororesin Article

2. Claims

1) A method for forming images on a fluororesin article, comprising heating one or both of a type font or other printing plate and a fluororesin article heated to the heat deformation temperature of the fluororesin or higher, and pressing the two together to form the printing plate image on the fluororesin surface.

- 2) The method according to claim 1, wherein a colored fine inorganic substance is deposited on the fluororesin surface and then pressure printing is performed.
- 3) The method according to claim 1, wherein a colored fine inorganic substance is deposited on the type font or other printing plate, and then pressure printing is performed.
- 4) The method according to claims 2 and 3, wherein the colored fine inorganic substance is carbon black.
- 5) The method according to claims 1 through 4, wherein transfer paper on which a disperse dye has been printed or coated is laid over a fluororesin article and heated and pressed in order to dye the fluororesin article, and then pressure printing is performed.
- 6) The method according to claims 1 through 5, wherein the heat deformation temperature is within a range of 150 to 400°C.
- 7) The method according to claim 6, wherein the heated type font or other printing plate is pressed from the transfer paper side, and the image of the type font or other printing plate is formed by dyeing on the fluororesin article.
- 8) The method according to claim 7, wherein the heating and dyeing temperature is within a range of 180 to 250°C.

3. Detailed Description of the Invention

The present invention relates to a method for forming or dyeing an image on a fluororesin article. In further detail, the present invention relates to a method for forming or dyeing an image by heating a fluororesin article and/or image-forming printing plate to the heat deformation temperature or higher and pressing the two together.

Fluororesins have very weak affinity and adhesion in relation to conventional resins used in painting and printing applications; therefore, it is impossible to form images by application, printing, adhesion, or the like on the surface of a fluororesin article in the same manner as it is done with ordinary resins, and fluororesin articles are primarily used in their original state. Examples of known methods include those in which the surface of a fluororesin article is

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chemically colored by a very strong chemical reagent, such as a metal alcoholate, and those in which the surface is mechanically engraved and cut to create a marker. The former chemical method can be detrimental to workers' health because of the use of highly reactive reagents, and the method has low economic efficiency because corrosion-proof equipment and the like are necessary. The latter mechanical engraving method has little of the pollution of the chemical method, but the material is weakened by being cut, cutting dust is produced, high-performance equipment for optical and electrical reading of the image is necessary, and coloration is impossible.

The present invention has the following advantages when compared to conventional methods.

- a) Coloration is possible.
- b) A type font can be used for printing.
- c) Heating and pressing methods are used, the equipment is simple, and an image can be created and dyed.
 - d) Cutting dust is not produced.
 - e) There is no pollution because no special reagents or the like are used.
 - f) The work is simple and economically efficient.

Thus, the present method has useful characteristics. The present method will now be described in detail. The fluororesin article used in the present method is usually composed of polyethylene tetrafluoride, ethylene tetrafluoride-propylene hexafluoride copolymer, ethylene tetrafluoride-perfluoroalkoxyethylene copolymer, chlorotrifluoroethylene, ethylene tetrafluoride-ethylene copolymer, or vinylidene fluoride. The surface of the fluororesin article can be printed in color using, for instance, carbon powder, copper powder, bronze powder, red iron oxide, chromium oxide, and other powders as the inorganic fine powder for coloring. Dyeing can be accomplished using azo and anthraquinone disperse dyes. Examples of such dyes include C.I. Disperse Orange 5, C.I. Disperse Red 1, C.I. Disperse Violet 8, C. I. Disperse Red 4, and C. I. Disperse Blue 1.

The method for forming images according to the present invention is one in which a type font is heated in an appropriate manner to within a range of 150 to 400°C, which is a range in which the fluororesin that is used in the process tends to undergo thermal deformation; the type

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font is pressed; and intaglio printing is performed on the surface of the fluororesin article. The pressing pressure is 5 kg/cm² to 20 kg/cm². The pressure is set based on the heating temperature and pressing time. When the heating temperature is high, the resin can be deformed by thermal energy even without an increase in pressure, but when the temperature is low, it is necessary to increase pressure. Methods for coloring the image include those in which a colored inorganic fine powder is used, and those in which a disperse dye is used. Good coloration effects are obtained using a colored inorganic fine powder in order to print in vivid color. However, dyeing with a disperse dye is an excellent method for solid printing in color over a wide surface area or for color planographic printing. When coloration is accomplished with a colored inorganic fine powder, hue irregularities tend to be produced, and uniform coloring is impossible when planographic ceramic painting is performed. Furthermore, an inorganic fine powder and a disperse dye can be simultaneously used on the surface of the fluororesin article. For instance, dyeing or multi-colored printing can be easily accomplished by a method in which a fine-line heated type font is pressed to form an image by color intaglio printing with the aid of a fine inorganic powder on a surface that has been solidly dyed by the thermal transfer of a disperse dye. Carbon powder can be used for such printing.

To describe the present invention in yet further detail, coloration methods that use inorganic colored fine powders can be divided into methods in which printing is performed after a powder has been dispersed on the surface of a fluororesin article, and methods in which a powder is deposited on the convex portions of a type font and pressure printing is performed on the resin surface while the powder is being fixed to the resin. There is no particularly need to apply the powder to the resin surface by a special method or in a thick uniform layer, and because the powder is composed of fine particles, an adequate hue is obtained by natural adhesion to the resin surface. When the powder will not naturally adhere to the surface, the method can also be used whereby an electric charge is applied to the fluororesin article surface by corona discharge, and the powder is thereby electrostatically bonded. This is because fluororesins have adequate insulating characteristics. Moreover, a finer powder is preferred. Bonding the powder in advance by electrostatic force becomes more necessary with reduced particle diameter. There are no special restrictions as to the particle size, but 100 µm or less is preferred. Moreover, it is not particularly necessary to modify the heating temperature, pressure, time, and the like when a different colored inorganic fine powder is used. In particular, natural

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adhesion of the fine powder is preferable and more convenient than methods that use a binder or other auxiliary agent for bonding the powder to the convex portions of a type font.

Next, dyeing with a disperse dye is accomplished by a method in which transfer paper coated or imprinted with a disperse dye is laid over a fluororesin article, the product is heated and pressed at approximately 180 to 250°C, and the disperse dye on the transfer paper is thereby transferred to the surface of the fluororesin article. In order to further assist this dye transfer, it is preferred that the fluororesin itself be preheated (180 to 250°), combined with the transfer paper, and heated and pressed. When an image has been printed in advance on the transfer paper, this image will be formed on the surface of the fluororesin article. Dyeing by this method is characterized in particular by producing uniform planographic dyeing. It is possible to transfer and dye an image on the surface of a fluororesin articles by applying heat and pressure from the side of the transfer paper when a stamp-printing plate is used.

Working examples of the present invention will now be described.

Working Example 1

A type font heated to approximately 250°C was pressed for about 3 seconds under a pressure of 10 kg/cm² to a 1-mm thick polyethylene tetrafluoride sheet to form the shape of the type font on the resin surface by intaglio printing. It was possible to print Chinese characters from the type font as easily as it was to print numbers and letters.

Working Example 2

Carbon black powder was sprinkled over the front surface of the polyethylene tetrafluoride in Working Example 1, and the back surface of the sheet was then tapped so that the excess carbon black powder fell off and the powder naturally adhered to the surface. Printing was performed on the resin surface in the same manner as described in Working Example 1. As a result, it was possible to clearly print in black even the fine parts of the type font. The carbon black remaining on the portions on which there was no image was rinsed off with water. The wear resistance after printing was also good.

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Working Example 3

The surface of the polyethylene tetrafluoride resin article in Working Example 1 was

heated to 270°C, and a font type covered with copper powder was pressed to this surface for

approximately 1 second under 6 kg/cm². As a result, printing was performed at the same time as

the copper powder became fixed to the fluorine resin. The copper powder that did not adhere to

the fluorine resin article was easily rinsed off with water.

Working Example 4

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When transfer paper coated with the disperse dye C. I. Disperse Orange 5, with PVA

serving as the binder, was laid over a sheet with a thickness of 1 mm, heated, and pressed for

30 seconds at 210°C and 15 kg/cm², it was possible to transfer the disperse dye and to dye the

resin. The resin was adequately dyed with no reduction in hue when decoloration tests were

performed using an organic solvent (acetone, toluene, triclene, or the like) following transfer

dyeing. Similarly, it was possible to transfer the dyed image to an ethylene tetrafluoride-

propylene hexafluoride copolymer by using transfer paper that had a printed image.

Applicant

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